

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,573

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR WEDNESDAY.—Slightly colder, partly cloudy weather, local rains or snow, followed by clearing weather.

We have about 200 pairs of Men's Globe Cassimere Pants, of various patterns, well made and trimmed, at about one-half the price of custom work,

AT THE
WHEN
Clothing Store
Itching Diseases.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single application of Cuticura, the great skin cure. This repeated daily with two or three doses of Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unobstructed, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Poriasis, Itch, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of itching, scaly and pimply humors of the scalp and skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA TWENTY YEARS.
My gratitude to God is unbounded for the relief I have obtained from the use of the Cuticura Remedies. I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs for twenty years. I had not a comfortable night for years, the burning and itching were so intense. Now, I am happy to say, I have no trouble. Only the liver-colored patches on my limbs remain as a token of my former misery.
HENRY L. SMITH,
188 West avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.
Your most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin diseases. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and remedies, but did not get any good until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.
ANTON BOSMIRE,
Union Block, Edinburg, Ind.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.
I was almost perfectly bald, caused by tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your Cuticura Remedies about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.
J. F. CHOICE,
Wabashboro, Tex.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.
I want to tell you that your Cuticura Resolvent is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with blotches, and after using three bottles of Resolvent I was perfectly cured.
FREDERICK MATTER,
23 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La.

ITV POISONING.
For all cases of poisoning by try or dogwood I can warrant Cuticura to cure every time. I have sold it for five years, and it never fails.
C. H. MORSE, Druggist,
Holliston, Mass.

Sold everywhere. Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, 5c.
Pottor Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

**MASKS, DOMINOS,
BEARDS, WIGS, MUSTACHES,**
old and Silver Fringes, Laces, Stars and Spangles, Braid and Crown Powder.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,
39 and 31 W. Washington St.

**Try The
OLD FOREMAN
CIGAR.**
Guaranteed Havana Filler, Manufactured at
W. J. Coffin, 424 Virginia Avenue,
St. Louis, Mo. Handle the "Old Foreman."

Rubber Clothing.

We carry a complete line of Rubber Goods at popular and very low prices. Men's Coats \$1.25 and up, and Boys, \$1 and up. Also a line of fine quality of Genuine Water-proof Rubber Coats not to be found elsewhere in this city.

**MODEL
CLOTHING CO.**

WASHINGTON.

The Most Worthy Portions of Randall's Scheme Defeated.

The Inter-State Commerce and Mexican Pension Bills Seem to Be Bitter Pills to Congressmen's Palates.

The Washington Star on Ex-Senator McDonald's Prospects for the Cabinet.

Circular to Internal Revenue Collectors in Regard to Bonded Whisky—Interesting Washington Items.

RANDALL'S SCHEME A FAILURE.

The Least Objectionable Portion, as Offered by Mr. Hancock, a Complete Failure.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House has already demonstrated that it will refuse to follow the lead of Mr. Randall in the plan he proposes to cut down the income of the Government. He wants to abolish the internal revenue system. On Monday an effort was made in that direction, under the leadership of Mr. Hancock, a New York protectionist, and the most objectionable part of Mr. Randall's scheme—that of removing the tax on whisky—was included. Simply the proposition to take the tax off of fruit brandies and tobacco was proposed, and it was defeated by a very decided majority, and much to the surprise of those who saw the proposition combated.

It is thought Mr. Randall will not try to advance his hobby in the House, nor in the next, either, unless he is given to understand that there has been a great change by the change of Congress. The idea of abolishing the tax on fruit brandy has long been broached in Congress, and is championed by temperance people in some localities. It will simply enable the farmer to get a market for his surplus fruit to be manufactured into spirits. He can not do so now, because the tax places the domestic fruit brandy at a figure almost as high as the imported, which, being superior in quality, occupies the market. The members from the Carolinas and Virginia, from portions of New York, New Jersey and Northern Ohio, are for it, regardless of party.

If Mr. Randall's plan fails after being dissected, and the objectionable features obliterated, his friends fear he will fall altogether. The subject has excited a good deal of comment and some feeling.

EX-SENATOR McDONALD.

The Washington Star on His Cabinet Prospects—What Senators Voorhees and Others Say.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—To-night's Star takes the Indiana Democrat to task for not giving ex-Senator McDonald a more fervent and enthusiastic support for a Cabinet position. It says that, while the party in that State seems to be unanimous in its endorsement, it endorses him much as it did at the Chicago Convention. In every State there is a feeling that he should be given a place in the Cabinet, it states, and it is generally understood that he will be called to a place in the Cabinet. It quotes a gentleman who claims to have had a conversation with Mr. McDonald very recently, who says the latter desires the Secretaryship of War, since Garland is to be Attorney General. So far McDonald has been given no indication from Cleveland personally as to who would be asked to take a portfolio in the Cabinet.

Senator Voorhees says the party in Indiana is solid for McDonald, and that the endorsement of him is very earnest. Colonel Dick Bright says every respectable Democrat in the State is cordially for McDonald for a Cabinet position.

MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

It is in Great Jeopardy From the Anxiety of Members to Defeat It in Some Underhand Manner.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—As the time approaches when a vote must be taken upon the Mexican War Pension bill much nervousness is perceptible, not only in Congress, but throughout the country. Members are receiving letters, telegrams and petitions by the thousand daily. It is well that there is a good deal of agitation on the subject, for the interests of the bill are being very much jeopardized by delay and by amendments. There is quite a large number of members—possibly a majority of them—who want to see the bill defeated. It is charged that Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, who has charge of the bill on the floor of the House, and who openly favors it, is opposed to the measure, and is secretly trying to defeat it by delays and amendments. Few there are in any section of the country who can afford to antagonize the measure in the shape it is, because it very materially interests every soldier who served in either the Mexican

war for sixty days or the late war for six months. So it is by strategy that the defeat is to be effected—a kind of maneuver which will leave the people of a Congressional district in doubt whether their member favored or opposed it. The bill is in great jeopardy now.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

Parliamentary Tactics of the Thinest Kind Employed to Defeat Both It and the Mexican Pension Bill—Dodging the Issue.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—An impression prevails among Western statesmen here that an Inter-State Commerce bill of some character will be passed within the next eight weeks. There is but little difference between the opinions of those in either House who favor the measure as to what it should be. It is to be somewhat in the form of the original proposition, the execution of the law being in the hands of the Commissioner. About the same tactics are being employed to defeat this bill as that pitted against the life of the Mexican War pension bill. Amendments that are silly and delays that are ridiculous are proposed by those who can not come out and fairly face the issue. It looks a little more encouraging for a final vote on the Inter-State than the Mexican War bill, however.

From the manner in which these two bills are being handled one is led on the spot to conclude that there is pretty near as much science in dodging issues nowadays as there is in treating them with intelligence. From a political viewpoint there can be no doubt of it.

NATIONAL NOTES.

The Oregon Central Land Forfeiture Bill—Swain Court Martial—Sales of Postage Stamps, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A bill has just passed the Senate for the forfeiture of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, which applies to such portions only of the lands as lie adjacent to and coterminous with the uncompleted portions of the line. After declaring such lands forfeited it provides that persons already actually settled thereon shall have the preference of title thereto under the homestead laws. The price even of the numbered sections of the forfeited lands is reduced to \$1.25 per acre. The bill also repeals the act of March 3, 1875, which permitted actual settlers on the lands subsequently forfeited to locate elsewhere without extra cost to an amount equal to their first holding. The bill now returns to the house, having originated there. In its present shape it differs materially from the form in which it came to the Senate, the House bill having declared forfeited all the lands granted the company.

Very little progress was made in the Swain court martial to-day. Nearly every question asked was objected to by one side or the other, and what little information was obtained had no special interest.

The sale of postage stamps for the third quarter of 1884, were 10,017,747, or 573,002 less than the corresponding period of 1883.

Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, of New York, has resigned from the Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. F. C. Morehead, President of the National Cotton Planters' Association, called on the President to-day, with Senator Gibson, and formally invited him to be present at the opening of the Universal Cotton Convention, to be held in the grand hall of the World's Exposition, at New Orleans on February 10, under the auspices of the National Cotton Planters' Association. The President evinced much interest in the great convention, and said it had been his intention and earnest desire to visit New Orleans during the exposition, and it would afford him additional pleasure to be present at the opening of the convention. He therefore accepted the invitation to attend, unless official duties intervened to prevent his going.

President Robert Garrett, of the R. and O. Road, tendered the President his private car for his party, with such special railway facilities as may be needed.

The statement that the President would visit the exposition on the 15th inst., was a mistake, as it will be impossible for him to leave Washington this month.

BONDED WHISKY.

The Secretary of the Treasury Supports the Attorney General's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon signed and promulgated a regulation to enforce the recent decision of the Attorney General in reference to the bonded period of whisky.

The principal amendment of existing regulations consists of striking out the words "thirty days" in the exportation bonds now in use, and substituting such time, not exceeding seven months, as in the opinion of Collectors may be reasonably required in the process of exportation, including bona fide and necessary delays in the warehouse caused by operations incidental to exportation subsequent to the filing of the bond or in promptly recurring ocean transportation to the port of destination.

Collectors are required to see that the declaration of intention to export is explicit and in good faith; that the export stamps are paid for, taxes on deficiencies paid, and bonds with ample security furnished.

The regulations also require Collectors to list and report monthly all spirits which have remained in warehouse more than three years, except such as are covered by transportation or exportation bonds, in the condition of which there has been no breach.

Trade and Labor Notes.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—The information from the Hocking Valley is that all is quiet among the striking miners. Delegates have been selected to the State Convention to convene in this city to-morrow, and at some

points they have been instructed to stand for a seventy-cent rate for mining.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—In addition to those already reported, the following mills have resumed or will start during this week: Chess, Cook & Co.'s mill; Wilson, Walker & Co.'s iron mill; Jones & Laughlin's bar mill; Singer & Nimick's sheet mill, and the Black Diamond steel works of Park Bros. & Co., at Sharon, Pa. The Kimberly iron works and valley mills resumed yesterday. The works of the Sharon Iron Company will not start until next week. The Sharon store works, which ordered a reduction of 20 per cent. in the wages of all employees, have compromised on a 15 per cent. cut, and work will be resumed on Thursday at Canonsburg, Pa. The Burke manufactory has received orders which will keep the works in operation for a year.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pall-Mall Gazette on Chamberlain's Speech at Birmingham.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Pall-Mall Gazette criticizes the speech of Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, at Birmingham, last night, and characterizes the speech as "Laying down a programme consisting of old radical fads." The Gazette, however, thinks Chamberlain can be forgiven much for his declaration "that the English democracy will stand shoulder to shoulder throughout the world to maintain the honor and integrity of the Empire." Chamberlain's expression of regret at Germany's annexation of territory in the Pacific is considered unfortunate. "The people," it says, "are not irritated at Bismarck, but at the inertia of the English Government." The Gazette ridicules Chamberlain's declaration against the destruction of Egypt's independence, which it contemptuously describes as "the independence of marionettes."

France Opposing Kasson's Scheme.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Several of the Powers are strongly urging the German Government to publish the sixth conference protocol in order to enlighten the public with reference to the isolated position France has adopted in opposing the American neutrality project, and thereby impeding the progress of humanitarian and commercial interests in the district, in which France has only the same interest as the other Powers. The American Government has instructed its representative, Kasson, to persevere diligently in upholding the American scheme, the adoption of which is desired equally by England and Germany.

People Frightened.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The people in Grenada are thoroughly frightened by the succession of earthquake shocks. They are removing their goods from their houses, and living in the open fields. A severe earthquake shock was experienced in Grenada at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. It gave occasion for a panic among the convicts in the prison. They attempted to escape from confinement, but were prevented by the civic guards. The shocks were also felt at Loja and Matrit. King Alfonso is about to make a visit to the provinces of Grenada and Malaga.

Trying to Compromise Egyptian Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The British Ambassador had an interview with Premier Ferry yesterday and to-day, when a compromise on the Egyptian question was discussed on the basis of England accepting the principle of the intervention of Egypt by France. The Egyptian question is a subject of great importance, and still a good man for Deputy Marshal at an election.

Ferry—Yes, I suppose a man may have been in jail yesterday and be a saint to-day. Wright—A man may have been in jail yesterday and have been a saint yesterday. The witness repeated that he had made a great effort to get good and efficient men, and most of them were such.

Mr. Follett asked how many of the 600 pistols had been returned?

The witness said between 300 and 400.

"Still," said Mr. Follett, "you had good men, who retained nearly half your revolvers."

The witness said he expected to get more of these revolvers yet. He admitted having appointed three Deputies to serve in Reading, which was not a city of 20,000 inhabitants, and from which he had no written application.

In the witnesses view of the law, he had power to send general Deputies to each voting place in the Southern Ohio District, but would not be entitled to allow them pay for which service. He denied having had consultations with Butterworth and Brown, or with the Republican Committee, except in a casual way. In general he followed his own judgment. He denied that there was a plan agreed on, after consultation, to appoint as many ex-politicians as possible, which was afterward abandoned and the other plan adopted. He took some advice about the appointment from E. G. Rathbone, of the Pension Department, who was also a general Deputy of his, but he was not appointed some year or more ago. Examination of this witness not ended.

Mr. Follett asked if witness appointed any Deputy Marshal who was a Democrat, knowing him to be such, without a stipulation that he should vote and work for at least one Republican.

Witness replied he made no such stipulation. He appointed one Democrat, W. H. Adams, in the Twentieth Ward, expecting him to vote the entire Democratic ticket. He appointed other Democrats, but could not tell their names.

Follett—Do you not know that Bolen, of Louisville, and Sullivan, of Chicago, were here on election day and that they went about the city saying more people should be shot down?

Witness—Never heard any such statement until now.

The same form of examination was continued at considerable length. Mr. Wright repeating some times that he did not recollect that the laugh was raised when he said he was told by some one that these pistols were coming to him, but he didn't recollect who he was.

Returning to the subject of these revolvers witness had no written notice of their coming and no positive knowledge of where they came from, but supposed they were sent from the Republican National Committee. His direction how to return them was by telegram from Fessenden Claiborne, or another member of the commission, but he could not tell from which one. It was his opinion there would have been no election here in October if it had not been for Deputy Marshals, and that the Deputy Marshals would be worthless without arms.

Springer—Didn't you have an election in November without Marshals?

Wright—Yes, sir.

Springer—And haven't you had many before last October without marshals?

Wright—Yes, sir. But I am certain that

GENERAL NEWS.

Wright Shed Some Light on the Cincinnati October Election.

How He Appointed Deputy Marshals and Armed Them With Revolvers Furnished by the Republican Committee.

Renting of the Pews in Plymouth Church—Beecher Pleased With the Result.

WRIGHT'S INVESTIGATION.

Some Interesting Testimony—Appointments Made Without Any Regard to Law to Subvert Partisan Purposes.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The Congressional Committee, examining into the appointment of United States Deputy Marshals in this city at the last October election, resumed the examination of Wright this morning.

The general method of questioning was to read the names of the Deputies appointed, one by one, and ask the Marshal if he knew these men, where they lived, who recommended them, and then Mr. Follett would ask if the witness did not know they were thieves, murderers, ex-convicts, just out of jail or the work-house, charged with crimes, etc. The witness in the most cases could not recollect the persons asked about nor who recommended them, but said it was possible some were appointed who were not recommended at all, though his aim was to get men qualified for the work. In reference to one colored man, he said he knew he was reported to be a bad man, but did not believe the reports well founded. At any rate, he was a man well qualified to meet the emergency which called for the appointment of Deputies, viz.: the danger of repeating. He was aware that some of his men were not strictly pious, but in making appointments he had regard to the elements his Deputies would have to deal with. He had never heard a single instance where any Deputy had in any way prevented any citizen from casting a legal vote.

Mr. Follett asked him if he did not know some of his Deputies were keepers of crap houses and low dives.

The witness said he did not know the meaning of those terms. In the appointment of so many men in such a short time, it would be difficult to get all with a perfectly clean history. A man may have been in the penitentiary, and still be a good man for Deputy Marshal at an election.

Follett—Yes, I suppose a man may have been in jail yesterday and be a saint to-day.

Wright—A man may have been in jail yesterday and have been a saint yesterday.

The witness repeated that he had made a great effort to get good and efficient men, and most of them were such.

Mr. Follett asked how many of the 600 pistols had been returned?

The witness said between 300 and 400.

"Still," said Mr. Follett, "you had good men, who retained nearly half your revolvers."

The witness said he expected to get more of these revolvers yet. He admitted having appointed three Deputies to serve in Reading, which was not a city of 20,000 inhabitants, and from which he had no written application.

In the witnesses view of the law, he had power to send general Deputies to each voting place in the Southern Ohio District, but would not be entitled to allow them pay for which service. He denied having had consultations with Butterworth and Brown, or with the Republican Committee, except in a casual way. In general he followed his own judgment. He denied that there was a plan agreed on, after consultation, to appoint as many ex-politicians as possible, which was afterward abandoned and the other plan adopted. He took some advice about the appointment from E. G. Rathbone, of the Pension Department, who was also a general Deputy of his, but he was not appointed some year or more ago. Examination of this witness not ended.

Mr. Follett asked if witness appointed any Deputy Marshal who was a Democrat, knowing him to be such, without a stipulation that he should vote and work for at least one Republican.

Witness replied he made no such stipulation. He appointed one Democrat, W. H. Adams, in the Twentieth Ward, expecting him to vote the entire Democratic ticket. He appointed other Democrats, but could not tell their names.

Follett—Do you not know that Bolen, of Louisville, and Sullivan, of Chicago, were here on election day and that they went about the city saying more people should be shot down?

Witness—Never heard any such statement until now.

The same form of examination was continued at considerable length. Mr. Wright repeating some times that he did not recollect that the laugh was raised when he said he was told by some one that these pistols were coming to him, but he didn't recollect who he was.

Returning to the subject of these revolvers witness had no written notice of their coming and no positive knowledge of where they came from, but supposed they were sent from the Republican National Committee. His direction how to return them was by telegram from Fessenden Claiborne, or another member of the commission, but he could not tell from which one. It was his opinion there would have been no election here in October if it had not been for Deputy Marshals, and that the Deputy Marshals would be worthless without arms.

Springer—Didn't you have an election in November without Marshals?

Wright—Yes, sir.

Springer—And haven't you had many before last October without marshals?

Wright—Yes, sir. But I am certain that

never was an election in Cincinnati where there was such deep feeling and such excitement on both sides as at the October election. I believe if we had not had Deputy Marshals our streets would have run with blood.

After requesting the witness to produce a number of papers that had been referred to, Mr. Follett announced the examination ended.

Judge Foraker began the cross-examination by asking if the witness had knowledge of any Democrat who was hindered or prevented from casting a legal vote at the October election by reason of the presence of Deputy Marshals. Witness said he had made diligent inquiry and had not heard of a single instance. On the contrary, on election day a considerable number of Republican votes, particularly from the Eighth Ward, came to his office bleeding from violence suffered there, and saying they could not vote. He received calls that day from the Sixth, Fifth and other wards for more Deputies on account of the violence shown to Republican voters. This caused him to appoint Deputies on election day. In the Eighth Ward the Deputies were knocked down and revolvers taken from them. The reason he sent more deputies to the Sixth Ward was that it was notorious for fraud and violence. At the last spring election the Democratic majority was increased from 368 to 953 in this ward. It was such a manifest fraud that even the Cincinnati Enquirer called attention to it and denounced it. The defiant hostility of the city and county authorities the night before election was shown in the arrest of his deputies, even when they were serving warrants, led him to expect trouble. To the best of his knowledge 1,000 Deputy Sheriffs were appointed.

Objection was made to a question as to the comparative vote in October and November.

Mr. Follett said he did not want to investigate the November election.

Judge Foraker argued it was proper to show the fact that at the November election, when there were no Deputy Marshals, the candidates for Mr. Follett's party received fewer votes than Mr. Follett, in order to disprove the charge against Marshal Wright, that his course prevented voters from exercising their rights.

Mr. Follett said this could not tend to prove anything at all, as in the case of New York City. A variance of the vote for candidates of the same party was many thousands between the State and National candidates.

The commission ruled that the total vote of the different parties at the October and November elections might be put in evidence.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PEWS.

They Were Sold by Auction and Bought by Old-Time Plymouth Church People.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The thirty-eighth annual sale of sittings in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, took place this evening. About 5 o'clock, the time of opening the sale, the church was filled. Beecher sat upon the platform, and near him H. B. Claflin and S. V. White. Promptly at the hour designated the pastor arose, and advancing to the desk, said:

"I congratulate myself and I congratulate you this evening. The auspicious occasion has come around which all good men long for through the year, and in which we may express our welcome, we have selected two of the handsomest men in the congregation to sit upon the platform behind me," referring to Claflin and White. "Yes, and both white men, too," put in Mr. Claflin. They are traveling for the honor," added Beecher. "The other is that we secure good conduct on the part of the men. You are almost all of you veterans and you know the way of the evening. The conditions will be read to you by our veteran auctioneer, who for love and not for money, has served so many years, and has been growing better and better every year. Now there is nothing more to state except to express wonder that our rental should always come on stormy nights; but it must be because we are not making an ample before the world, that the more gloom and storm, the more virtues and faith shine forth, and we come out, in spite of wind and storm, victorious."

E. E. Hoyt then began the sale, the bidders being permitted for choice of seats. "How much for the first choice," he cried. "Two hundred and fifty dollars," said H. B. Claflin. "Three hundred dollars," shouted R. T. Bush, from a place in the audience. "Three hundred and twenty-five dollars," added Mr. Claflin. "Three hundred and seventy-five dollars," came from Mr. Bush. "Four hundred dollars," followed from a dry goods merchant, and so ran the bidding by jumps of \$25 until \$800 was reached by Bush. "Our friend bids so well that he may have it," said Claflin at this point, and Bush chose pew No. 37, the rental of which is \$110 besides the \$800 premium. "Now the Bethel," shouted the auctioneer, referring to pew 80. It was secured by Mr. Claflin without opposition at \$400 premium. Third choice was started at \$400, and climbed to \$500, and was struck off to S. V. White. He chose No. 37, which rents at \$50. The other names and amounts are: E. H. Vavengen, \$400; A. A. Gage, \$350; Aaron Healey, \$225; C. E. Bigelow, \$300; F. T. Nutt, \$260, being the first break in the \$25 jumps; C. M. Howlett, \$250; W. N. Coulter, \$250; H. E. Beecher, \$250; C. T. Corwin, of National fame, \$210; R. S. Benedict, \$200; Mrs. E. Ludlum, \$170; W. H. Roomer, \$175; Thomas G. Shearman, Beecher's trial counsel, \$100; Rosier M. Raymond, \$110; Moses S. Beach, \$110; J. B. Ford, \$85, and J. M. Leavitt, \$75. All old time Plymouth people. Nine seats in the gallery were reserved by the Trustees of the pews for Mr. Beecher, and one for the assistant pastor. The premiums realized from the sale of all the other seats aggregated \$15,390; the rentals added make the amount realized to-night \$27,250. Last year the annual rental was \$24,837. The highest ever realized was in 1875, when the amount was \$28,097. The highest bid last year was by Claflin, \$575 for the first choice, the first choice to-night bringing \$800. The foremost bidders of last year were heard bidding to-night, and Beecher was exceedingly cheerful at the conclusion of the sale.

The Business Revival.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Interviews with a large number of business men in this city reveal the fact that there are real evidences on every hand of a good business revival. This opinion prevails also among the manufacturers. There is an increased demand for all kinds of merchandise, and money collections are more prompt.